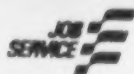




Washington

LABOR MARKET

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Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

February 1989

** Revised Labor Force Tables **

-- Pages 16-18 --

Highlights

Seasonal Layoffs Boost Unemployment

The new year began as usual; unemployment increased sharply in January because of the effect of deteriorating weather conditions on outdoor employment and the termination of thousands of holiday sales workers. Unemployment in Washington State jumped from 126,500 and 5.5 percent of the labor force in December to 159,700 and 6.8 percent in January. Nonetheless, the jobless rate this January was well below the 7.3 percent recorded in January 1988 and was the lowest January level since 1969.

Total employment fell 16,700 between December and January but was up 96,200, or 4.6 percent over the year. The loss from December was cushioned by an increase in agriculture where several thousand workers were employed pruning fruit trees. Weather conditions deteriorated further with snow and subfreezing temperatures in February, however, and farm employment declined counter to normal seasonal trends.

	Jan. 1989 (Prel.)	Dec. 1988 (Rev.)	Jan. 1988
Civilian			
Labor Force	2,331,400	2,314,900	2,240,100
Total Employment	2,171,700	2,188,400	2,075,500
Total Unemployment	159,700	126,500	164,600
State Unemployment			
Rate	6.8	5.5	7.3
National Civilian			
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.0	6.3

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Thousands of Holiday Jobs End

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 29,100 in January with nearly one half of the loss in retail trade. The number of workers employed in retail trade fell 14,200 from December as thousands of temporary holiday jobs ended after Christmas. Most of the drop was at stores selling gifts, but restaurants, food stores, gasoline stations and building material stores also cut employment. Holiday functions helped maintain restaurant employment in December, while special holiday meals and parties boosted food store payrolls. Gasoline stations saw business fall off in January with the end of holiday travel and deteriorating weather conditions. Winter weather also caused business to decline at hardware stores and lumber yards. And despite the sharp January drop, past seasonal trends indicate retail employment will fall an additional 2,000 to 3,000 in February because of the end of post-holiday sales and inventory work. In March, however, employment opportunities in retail trade will expand with the approach of spring.

Wholesale trade employment also declined seasonally in January. About half of the 2,200 loss occurred at wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers where activity normally slows in the winter months as no local produce is being harvested. Other wholesalers also reduced staffing with much of the economy marking time until spring.

- Outdoor Construction
At Winter Levels

Construction employment fell 5,400 as work on freeways and other outdoor projects was at a near standstill as usual in January. February is likely to show little if any improvement because of even less favorable weather for outdoor work. The return of more moderate weather in March will see employment in the building trades expand once more. Rising interest rates, however, are expected to reduce housing starts from their year-earlier levels.

Higher household income may offset some of the adverse effect of higher mortgage rates. The Western Wood Products Association expects the number of single family units built in the nation during 1989 to "come close to the 1988 level of 1,081,000 units." A modest increase in multi-family unit construction is expected because high vacancy rates of the past few years appear to be disappearing.

Home building in Washington State should continue to be stronger than in the nation, especially in the Puget Sound area because of exceptionally strong employment and population growth.

Ski Resorts Offset
Some Losses In Services

Employment in the service industries fell 3,500 in January because of numerous seasonal losses. Agricultural services was lower as usual, while hotels cut back with holiday functions over. Temporary help agencies had fewer workers as demand for holiday help waned, and public education fell temporarily with some schools between terms. Partially offsetting those losses was a strong seasonal increase at ski resorts which enjoyed ideal snow conditions this year. Accounting firms also expanded with income tax business picking up.

Government Jobs Down

Public civilian payrolls fell 1,400 in January; about half of the loss was in education where some schools were between terms. Following past seasonal trends, however, public education should advance about 3,000 in February as schools begin the second half of the school year. Other public sector job losses in January included postal employment - which fell as workloads returned to normal after Christmas - and miscellaneous outdoor jobs. The beginning of a new legislative session in Olympia offset some of the losses.

Manufacturing Down
But Aerospace
Still Climbing

Manufacturing employment - down 1,100 - also fell seasonally in January. Food products and lumber each dropped 600, while employment in the volatile shipbuilding industry was down 500. The reduction in lumber was less than seasonally expected because of relatively mild January weather and strong export demand. Food products employment declined because no new crops were available for processing and the end of holiday demand for speciality foods, mixers, etc.

Continued growth in aerospace, up 1,100, eased the overall downward trend in manufacturing. How long the industry will continue to expand is uncertain, but Boeing's huge backlog would appear to preclude any sizable cutback until well into the next decade.

100,00 New
Nonfarm Jobs Added
Over the Year

Contrasting with the seasonal downturn, the year-to-year comparison of job totals show vigorous growth in the state's economy - the nonfarm job total was up 100,400, or 5.4 percent. Moreover, substantial employment growth has occurred in nearly every major industry; aerospace, other manufacturing, trade, services and construction.

Business Services
Expanding Briskly

The service industries led the over-the-year growth with 27,600 new jobs for a gain of 6.5 percent. Business services, up 7,300, was the largest source of new jobs in the industry. - A strong expansion was credited to temporary help agencies where employment continued to grow. Data processing and software firms also expanded significantly, while services to buildings (janitorial, etc.) employed many additional workers this year because of growth in office space.

Employment in amusements was up nearly 2,000 over this year. Part of the increase, however, resulted from higher employment at ski resorts because of more favorable snow conditions this season. Employment in health services, up 5,700 or 4.4 percent, continues to expand but at a slower pace than the overall economy. Growth in medical payrolls has slipped because of efforts to limit costs by government and private insurers.

Restaurants Lead
Growth In
Retail Trade

Retail trade added 17,900 new jobs over the year. Higher employment was credited to all major segments of the industry, but restaurants accounted for nearly half of the increase. With much of the growth at fast-food outlets, it is

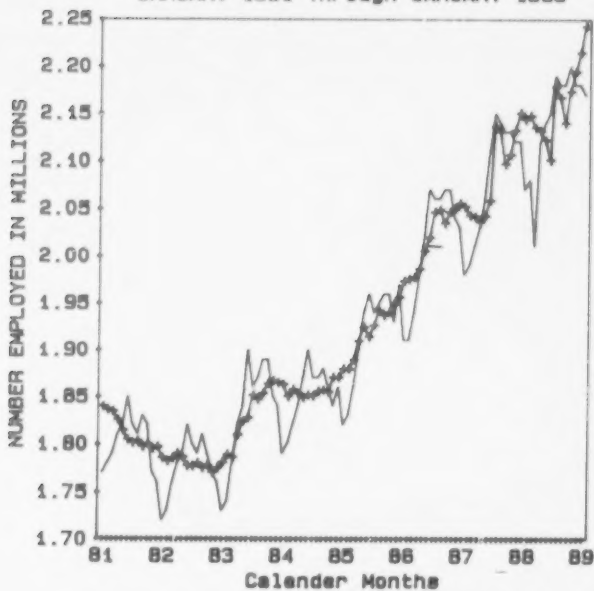
little wonder young workers are in short supply in many areas.

Food stores reported substantial employment gains over the year. Migration to Washington State has picked up in the last two years, which partially accounts for the growth in this and other industries. Auto dealers also boosted their employment significantly over the year, a reflection of both population and employment growth.

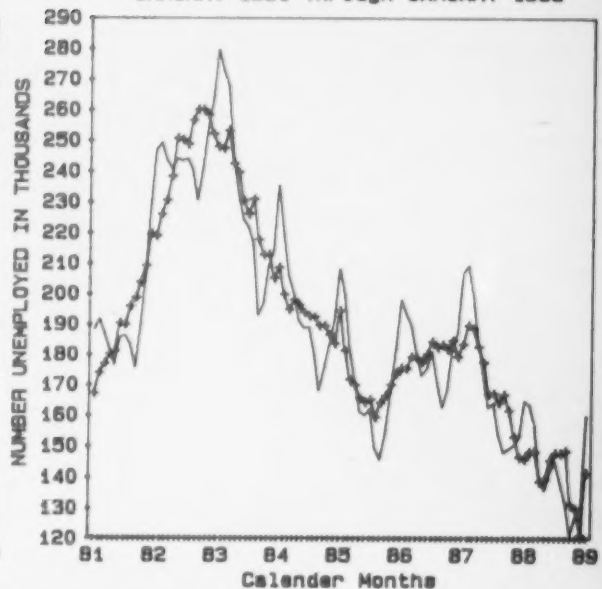
19,200 New
Manufacturing Jobs

Manufacturing employment was up 19,200 over the year in January for a gain of 5.9 percent, slightly higher than the relative increase in nonmanufacturing. Boeing's huge order backlog resulted in an increase of 8,800 in aerospace, but other manufacturing industries added 10,400 workers because of strong domestic and export demand.

STATE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1981 Through JANUARY 1989



STATE TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1981 Through JANUARY 1988



+ SEASONALLY ADJUSTED - NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Manufacturing industries posting the largest year-to-year expansions other than aerospace included lumber (up 1,000), primary metals (up 1,100), machinery (up 2,500), food products (up 1,300), and printing-publishing (up 1,100). The only manufacturing industry reporting a loss over the year was chemicals where employment fell 900 because of cutbacks at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. Even at Hanford, however, employment has stabilized and has remained unchanged since September. The hiring of additional workers to clean up nuclear waste has offset losses resulting from the closure of the N Reactor.

AREA TRENDS

Unemployment Climbs In Lumber Areas And Eastern Washington

Unemployment rose in all counties of the state between December and January. The largest relative increases were in counties largely dependent on the lumber industry, food processing, and fruit packing which are usually at their annual lows in January. Eastern Washington in general experienced a greater increase in unemployment than Western Washington because of the effect of its more severe weather on outdoor employment. The jobless rate east of the Cascades jumped from 8.0 percent in December to 10.5 percent in January, while on the west side of the state the rate rose from 4.8 to 5.8 percent.

Many lumber counties in Western Washington recorded substantially higher jobless rates because of the seasonal nature of the industry and deteriorating weather conditions. The unemployment rate in Clallam County rose from 8.2 to 10.6 percent between December and January, while the rate in Lewis County increased from 8.5 to 10.5 percent. The rate in Skamania County jumped from 16.8 to 29.6 percent (the highest in the state in both months) because of the effect of adverse weather on its logging industry. Even when lumber markets are exceptionally strong, the jobless rate in Skamania County soars to 20 percent and over in January and February because of severe winter weather conditions in the Columbia River gorge.

In the State's major metropolitan areas the increase in unemployment was more moderate because of their more diverse economies. The

rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area rose from 4.0 to 5.0 percent between December and January, while Tacoma's rate increased from 5.3 to 6.2 percent. Spokane's rate increased slightly more, 5.5 to 6.8 percent, because of its colder climate.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Hanford Cleanup
Will Add
2,000 Jobs

An agreement between Washington State and various federal agencies calls for the clean up of toxic and radioactive waste at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation over the next 30 years - 20 years less than the original plan. The cleanup work is expected to create 2,000 jobs in the area by 1994. The new jobs will help offset the layoff of 6,000 workers due to the closure of the N Reactor.

Funds for the cleanup work are not a certainty. The Energy Department, however, agreed to seek \$2.8 billion for the work over the next five years. This year a total of \$263 million will be spent for waste management and cleanup at Hanford. The Bush administration has proposed spending \$367 million in 1990, but average spending under the agreement would total over \$700 million annually over the next three years.

Boeing Wins
\$3.15 Billion Order

In late February The Boeing Company booked an order from All Nippon Airways of Japan for 20 model 747-400 jumbo jets worth \$3.15 billion. The aircraft will be delivered between 1992 and 1996. The order was Boeing's second largest firm order. News reports indicated that All Nippon may follow its order with another for 15 or more 767-300 twin-jets valued at more than \$1.2 billion.

Boeing Borrows
Lockheed Workers

In an unprecedented effort to meet airliner delivery commitments, The Boeing Company announced that it would borrow 670 workers from the Lockheed Corp. The workers are coming from Lockheed's plant in Marietta, Georgia. The Lockheed plant itself has a new three-year contract to produce sheet metal parts for Boeing. While Boeing has a shortage of plant space and workers, Lockheed has a surplus of both. In April Lockheed is scheduled to deliver the last Air Force transport being built in Georgia under a \$6.7 billion contract. With work tapering off, Lockheed has laid off nearly half of the 20,000 workers at the plant. Many have already been hired by Boeing.

Boeing May Add
3,000-6,000 in 1989

Boeing has not issued a forecast of its hiring plans for this year, but outside economists project increases of 3,000 to 6,000. Average annual employment in aerospace (Boeing and other firms) rose over 8,000 in 1988. The availability of skilled aerospace workers, however, will limit employment growth in 1989 not only at Boeing but also at its suppliers.

Competitors Land
Big Orders

While Boeing's position as the world's leading manufacturer of jet airliners is unchallenged, it still has strong competition from McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Airbus Industrie, the European Consortium. In February McDonnell Douglas announced orders and commitments for up to 176 jetliners worth approximately \$11 billion. American Airlines accounted for most of the orders which included a firm order for eight MD-11 tri-jets, options for 42 more and 100 purchase options for the smaller twin-engine MD-80. The MD-11, which holds 320 passengers and can fly more than 8,000 miles, competes with the Boeing 747 which can usually carry 420 people.

Airbus Industrie received an order for 10 Airbus 330 jets from Northwest Airlines in February worth \$860 million. Northwest previously placed orders and options for 100 Airbus 320s, a shorter-range aircraft. It also has options for 20 Airbus 340s, a four engine jetliner.

Lumber Exports
Set Record

Lumber and log exports from Washington and Oregon set records in 1988, according to the U.S. Forest Service. Softwood lumber exports rose 25 percent from 1987 to total 1.8 billion board feet, while softwood log exports increased 16.3 percent to total 3.7 billion board feet.

Snoqualmie Plywood
Mill Burns

Weyerhaeuser's plywood plant at Snoqualmie burned to the ground in early February putting approximately 130 employees out of work. A decision on rebuilding the mill has not been made. A company spokesman said that the mill has been a marginal operation for several years because of severe competition. Even if Weyerhaeuser decides to rebuild, the work would take two years. Workers are being provided financial and other assistance by Weyerhaeuser to help them find new jobs.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Inflation Accelerates

The Consumer Price Index jumped 0.6 percent in January, an annual rate of 7.2 percent and its largest monthly increase in two years.

Moreover, an increase occurred in nearly every major category. Medical care costs rose 0.8 percent; transportation prices increased 0.7 percent, largely because of higher gasoline prices; and food prices were up 0.6 percent, partially because of the drought last summer.

Economic data continues to indicate the economy is growing rapidly. And with the nation's factories operating at near capacity and tight labor markets, inflationary pressures are building.

Interest Rates Up

Efforts by the Federal Reserve to slow growth in the economy by limiting the availability of credit continued to push interest rates higher. In late February major banks raised their prime lending rate to 11.5 percent, the highest level in over four years. The higher prime rate will soon be reflected in rates for business loans, home equity loans, and personal loans.

Leading Indicators Advance Strongly

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main gauge of future economic activity, showed no sign of a slowdown in the economy. The index rose 0.6 percent in January following a revised 0.7 percent increase in December. Eight of the eleven leading indicators in the index advanced in January. Pushing the overall index higher were the average workweek, initial claims for unemployment insurance (declined), the business delivery index, orders for plant and equipment, the backlog of orders for durable goods, sensitive material prices, stock prices, and consumer expectations. The only leading indicators to fall in January were orders for consumer goods, building permits, and the money supply.

Two indicators were added to the index in January and two others were dropped. Added were an "index of consumer expectations" compiled by the University of Michigan and monthly factory orders for durable goods - automobiles, appliances, machinery, etc. Credit outstanding and business inventories were the leading indicators dropped because they were usually not available when the overall index was computed.

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1988 have been adjusted to 1988 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1984-1987 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data and estimates for prior years are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1987 and 1988 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from approximately 5,800 cooperating establishments. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of our revised estimates. The revised estimates are based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received from establishments covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment in religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions. Most corporate officers are also excluded. Noncovered employment is estimated from a variety of sources--special surveys, relationships between covered and noncovered employment in the Current Population Survey, reports from individual employers, etc.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information of noncovered wage and salary employment. The 1987 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1988 are based on tax data through March 1988. Tables containing the revised 1987 and 1988 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)

	<u>INDEXES</u>			<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u> Year Ending	
	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1989</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1988</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1988</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1989</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1988</u>
U.S. City Average	121.1	120.5	115.7	4.7	4.4
	<u>Jul.-Dec.</u> <u>1988</u>	<u>Jul.-Dec.</u> <u>1987</u>		<u>Jul.-Dec. '87 to</u> <u>Jul.-Dec. '88</u>	
Seattle*	113.8	110.3		3.2	

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

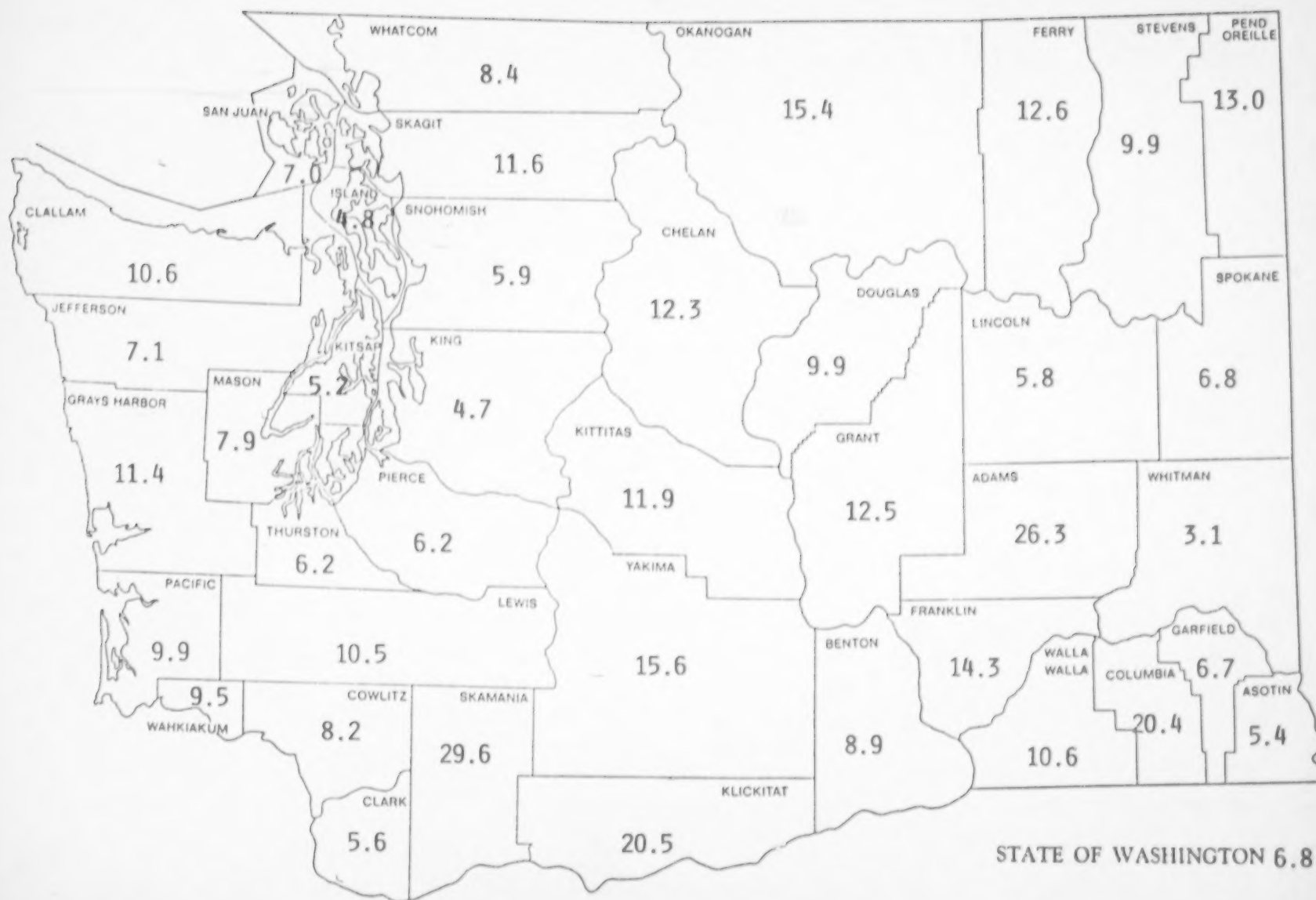
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	January 1989 (PREL.)	December 1988 (REV.)	January 1988 (REV.)	December 1987 (REV.)	Numerical Change	
					Dec. 1988 to Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988 to Jan. 1989
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,955.4	1,984.5	1,855.0	1,905.0	-29.1	100.4
MANUFACTURING.....	344.5	345.6	325.3	328.2	-1.1	19.2
Durable Goods.....	248.9	249.1	232.7	232.8	-0.2	16.2
Lumber and Wood Products.....	40.6	41.2	39.6	40.7	-0.6	1.0
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.2
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.1	-0.1	0.6
Primary Metals.....	13.4	13.4	12.3	12.0	0.0	1.1
Aluminum.....	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.1	-0.1	0.7
Fabricated Metals.....	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.9	-0.1	0.4
Machinery.....	33.0	32.8	30.5	30.4	0.2	2.5
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	18.9	18.8	17.3	16.9	0.1	1.6
Electrical Equipment.....	14.1	14.0	13.2	13.5	0.1	0.9
Transportation Equipment.....	122.1	121.5	113.1	111.9	0.6	9.0
Aerospace.....	107.2	106.1	98.4	97.8	1.1	8.8
Other Transp. Equipment.....	14.9	15.4	14.7	14.1	-0.5	0.2
Instruments and Related.....	11.7	11.7	11.0	10.8	0.0	0.7
Misc. Manufacturing.....	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.0	-0.1	0.7
Nondurable Goods.....	95.6	96.5	92.6	95.4	-0.9	3.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	30.8	31.4	29.5	32.4	-0.6	1.3
Canned and Preserved Foods.....	10.0	10.4	9.3	11.3	-0.4	0.7
Apparel and Allied Products.....	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.6	-0.1	0.5
Paper and Allied Products.....	17.1	17.1	16.6	16.9	0.0	0.5
Printing and Publishing.....	21.8	21.9	20.7	20.5	-0.1	1.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	10.1	10.1	11.0	11.1	0.0	-0.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.....	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.9	-0.1	0.5
MINING and QUARRYING.....	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	-0.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	91.2	96.6	83.2	89.0	-5.4	8.0
TRANSP., COMM. and UTIL.....	102.0	102.9	97.7	100.3	-0.9	4.3
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE.....	479.1	495.5	454.5	479.3	-16.4	24.6
Wholesale Trade.....	115.9	118.1	109.2	114.4	-2.2	6.7
Retail Trade.....	363.2	377.4	345.3	364.9	-14.2	17.9
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE.....	111.4	111.7	106.9	107.7	-0.3	4.5
SERVICES.....	450.5	454.0	422.9	431.1	-3.5	27.6
Health Services.....	135.5	136.0	129.8	132.7	-0.5	5.7
GOVERNMENT.....	373.4	374.8	361.5	366.3	-1.4	11.9
Federal.....	71.3	71.5	69.7	71.6	-0.2	1.6
State and Local.....	302.1	303.3	291.8	294.7	-1.2	10.3
Education.....	163.8	164.5	159.3	160.4	-0.7	4.5
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1 / Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2 / Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3 / Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.



RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 3/7/89
Benchmark: 1988

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JANUARY 1989 PRELIMINARY 1/				DECEMBER 1988 REVISED 1/				JANUARY 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,331,400	2,171,700	159,700	6.8	2,314,900	2,188,400	126,500	5.5	2,240,100	2,075,500	164,600	7.3
Bellingham MSA	58,300	53,400	4,900	8.4	58,400	54,600	3,800	6.5	57,600	52,200	5,400	9.4
Bremerton MSA	75,000	71,100	3,900	5.2	75,900	72,600	3,300	4.3	74,000	69,600	4,400	5.9
Olympia MSA	79,200	74,300	4,900	6.2	76,200	72,000	4,200	5.5	73,800	68,700	5,100	6.9
Seattle PMSA	1,058,600	1,006,000	52,600	5.0	1,053,700	1,012,000	41,700	4.0	1,006,100	951,800	54,300	5.4
King County 2/	836,100	796,600	39,500	4.7	833,000	801,300	31,700	3.8	794,500	753,700	40,800	5.1
Snohomish County 2/	222,600	209,500	13,100	5.9	220,800	210,700	10,100	4.6	211,600	198,200	13,400	6.3
Spokane MSA	168,000	156,600	11,400	6.8	168,400	159,200	9,200	5.5	163,100	151,300	11,800	7.2
Tacoma PMSA	245,600	230,400	15,200	6.2	245,600	232,700	12,900	5.3	237,000	220,400	16,600	7.0
Tri-Cities MSA	64,700	58,100	6,600	10.2	64,000	58,300	5,700	8.9	65,300	58,300	7,000	10.7
Benton County 2/	49,300	44,900	4,400	8.9	48,900	45,100	3,800	7.8	49,700	45,000	4,700	9.5
Franklin County 2/	15,400	13,200	2,200	14.3	15,200	13,300	1,900	12.5	15,600	13,300	2,300	14.7
Vancouver PMSA	115,500	109,000	6,500	5.6	114,500	108,500	6,000	5.2	111,900	104,300	7,600	6.8
Yakima MSA	90,900	76,700	14,200	15.6	87,900	77,700	10,200	11.6	85,700	72,700	13,000	15.2
Adams	6,680	4,920	1,760	26.3	5,790	4,920	870	15.0	5,920	4,910	1,010	17.1
Asotin	9,390	8,880	510	5.4	9,280	8,870	410	4.4	8,600	7,950	650	7.6
Clallam	22,480	20,100	2,380	10.6	22,620	20,760	1,860	8.2	22,060	19,850	2,210	10.0
Columbia	1,670	1,330	340	20.4	1,590	1,340	250	15.7	1,790	1,370	420	23.5
Cowlitz	35,730	32,810	2,920	8.2	35,440	33,000	2,440	6.9	34,950	31,890	3,060	8.8
Ferry	2,700	2,360	340	12.6	2,700	2,440	260	9.6	2,700	2,300	400	14.8
Garfield	1,050	980	70	6.7	1,020	980	40	3.9	1,020	920	100	9.8
Grant	22,250	19,460	2,790	12.5	22,220	19,880	2,340	10.5	22,310	19,270	3,040	13.6
Grays Harbor	25,320	22,430	2,890	11.4	24,870	22,340	2,530	10.2	25,430	22,530	2,900	11.4
Island	19,340	18,410	930	4.8	19,310	18,520	790	4.1	18,630	17,550	1,080	5.8
Jefferson	8,210	7,630	580	7.1	8,170	7,710	460	5.6	7,670	7,070	600	7.8
Kittitas	11,820	10,410	1,410	11.9	11,090	10,130	960	8.7	12,290	10,660	1,630	13.3
Klickitat	7,670	6,100	1,570	20.5	6,910	6,110	800	11.6	7,210	5,800	1,410	19.6
Lewis	24,700	22,110	2,590	10.5	24,840	22,740	2,100	8.5	23,680	20,960	2,720	11.5
Lincoln	4,110	3,870	240	5.8	4,170	3,970	200	4.8	4,090	3,820	270	6.6
Mason	13,020	11,990	1,030	7.9	13,630	12,780	850	6.2	12,920	11,830	1,090	8.4
Okanogan	15,490	13,110	2,380	15.4	14,720	12,900	1,820	12.4	15,130	12,930	2,200	14.5
Pacific	7,290	6,570	720	9.9	7,160	6,510	650	9.1	6,880	6,140	740	10.8
Pend Oreille	3,380	2,940	440	13.0	3,340	2,980	360	10.8	2,960	2,520	440	14.9
San Juan	4,570	4,250	320	7.0	4,660	4,430	230	4.9	4,500	4,170	330	7.3
Skagit	31,760	28,090	3,670	11.6	31,040	28,470	2,570	8.3	32,080	28,060	4,020	12.5
Skamania	2,300	1,620	680	29.6	2,140	1,780	360	16.8	2,330	1,620	710	30.5
Stevens	11,620	10,470	1,150	9.9	11,650	10,710	940	8.1	11,180	10,010	1,170	10.5
Wahkiakum	1,160	1,050	110	9.5	1,120	1,040	80	7.1	1,200	1,060	140	11.7
Walla Walla	23,520	21,020	2,500	10.6	23,000	21,250	1,750	7.6	22,950	20,370	2,580	11.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,700	35,140	4,560	11.5	39,230	36,100	3,130	8.0	37,040	33,040	4,000	10.8
Chelan County 2/	26,820	23,530	3,290	12.3	26,370	24,170	2,200	8.3	24,890	22,120	2,770	11.1
Douglas County 2/	12,880	11,610	1,270	9.9	12,860	11,930	930	7.2	12,140	10,910	1,230	10.1
Whitman	18,760	18,180	580	3.1	18,580	18,050	530	2.9	18,080	17,500	580	3.2

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF
NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Jan Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan-89	Dec-88	Jan-88	Jan-89	Dec-88	Jan-88	Jan-89	Dec-88	Jan-88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	203,519	\$495.24	\$503.89	\$481.60	40.1	41.0	40.1	\$12.35	\$12.29	\$12.01
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,330	\$446.35	\$444.77	\$433.40	39.5	39.5	39.4	\$11.30	\$11.26	\$11.00
Primary Metal Industries	10,048	\$538.46	\$546.05	\$594.11	42.1	43.2	39.9	\$12.79	\$12.64	\$14.89
Fabricated Metal Products	8,654	\$471.62	\$468.99	\$421.85	39.9	40.5	37.8	\$11.82	\$11.58	\$11.16
Machinery	21,692	\$378.50	\$378.82	\$366.80	38.9	40.3	40.0	\$9.73	\$9.40	\$9.17
Food and Kindred Products	22,495	\$360.51	\$353.79	\$347.76	35.8	36.7	36.0	\$10.07	\$9.64	\$9.66
Chemical and Allied Products	4,085	\$635.90	\$684.54	\$611.96	36.8	39.5	40.5	\$17.28	\$17.33	\$15.11
Transportation Equipment	56,313	\$631.03	\$655.09	\$618.02	43.7	44.9	43.8	\$14.44	\$14.59	\$14.11
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	63,039	\$588.97	\$592.59	\$572.96	36.2	36.4	35.9	\$16.27	\$16.28	\$15.96
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	296,872	\$314.93	\$309.59	\$293.58	32.4	32.9	31.1	\$9.72	\$9.41	\$9.44

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

MONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1988
(in thousands) (Benchmarked: March 1988)

Industry	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1935.5	1855.0	1867.4	1886.5	1913.2	1934.1	1961.3	1935.8	1945.0	1972.3	1984.6	1986.2	1984.5
Manufacturing	338.6	325.3	326.8	329.6	334.9	337.4	340.6	338.6	343.2	346.7	347.1	347.7	345.6
Durable Goods	241.0	232.7	233.6	234.8	237.7	239.2	242.2	241.3	242.5	244.7	245.8	248.2	249.1
Lumber & Wood Products	41.4	39.6	40.0	40.2 _1/	41.3	42.2	43.1 _1/	41.4 _1/	41.1 _1/	42.1 _1/	42.3 _1/	41.9	41.2
Furniture & Fixtures	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4
Primary Metals	12.8	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.7 _1/	12.8 _1/	13.0 _1/	13.2 _1/	13.2 _1/	13.3	13.4
Aluminum	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1
Fabricated Metals	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.0
Machinery	31.5	30.5	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.0	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.1	31.8 _1/	32.5	32.8
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	18.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.8
Electrical Equipment	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.2 _1/	13.9	14.0
Transportation Equipment	116.0	113.1	113.3	113.3	114.2	114.5	115.4	115.7	116.3	116.8	118.0	120.1	121.5
Aerospace	101.0	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.3	100.2	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.9	105.1	106.1
Other Transp. Equip.	15.1	14.7	14.9	14.7	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.4
Instruments & Related	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7
Misc. Manufacturing	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8
Nonmanufacturing	97.6	92.6	92.2	94.8	97.2	98.2	98.4	97.3	100.7	102.0	101.3	99.5	96.5
Food & Kindred Products	33.1	29.5	29.7	30.7	33.0	33.7	33.4	32.0	35.5	37.1	36.5	34.6	31.4
Canned & Preserved Foods	12.4	9.3	9.6	10.2	12.6	13.2	12.9	11.1	14.3	15.7	15.4	13.6	10.4
Apparel & Allied Products	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Paper & Allied Products	17.0	15.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.0	16.9	17.1
Printing & Publishing	21.4	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Other Nonmanufacturing Goods _2	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
Nonmanufacturing	1596.9	1529.7	1540.6	1556.9	1578.3	1596.7	1620.7	1597.2	1601.8	1625.6	1637.5	1638.5	1638.9
Mining & Quarrying	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Construction	96.0	83.2	84.0	87.2	90.8	94.7	98.9	101.6 _1/	104.9	105.1	104.7	99.8	96.6
Transp., Comm. & Util.	101.5	97.7	97.8	98.8	99.1	100.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.4	103.6	103.4	102.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	475.2	454.5	452.9	457.6 _1/	463.6	470.3 _1/	480.5 _1/	480.8	484.2	487.1	486.3	489.4	495.5
Wholesale Trade	115.5	109.2	109.9	111.5	113.6	114.1	117.5	116.8	117.5	120.0	119.3	118.3	118.1
Retail Trade	359.7	345.3	343.0	346.1 _1/	350.0	356.2 _1/	363.0 _1/	364.0	366.7	367.1	367.0	371.1	377.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	109.8	106.9	107.1	107.8	108.5	109.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.1	110.8	111.1	111.7
Services	444.3	422.9	428.1	433.7	441.3	446.2	449.9	446.9	448.7	453.4	453.5	453.1	454.0
Health Services	133.5	129.8	130.5	132.1	132.8	133.1	134.8	134.4	134.4	134.6	134.7	135.1	136.0
Government	366.8	361.5	367.7	368.6	371.7	372.2	375.1	350.4	345.4	361.0	375.1	378.2	374.8
Federal	71.6	69.7	69.7	70.1	71.2	71.5	73.3	73.2	73.0	72.3	71.7	71.4	71.5
State & Local	295.3	291.8	298.0	298.5	300.5	300.7	301.8	277.2	272.4	288.7	303.4	306.8	303.3
Education	155.0	159.3	162.9	163.6	163.5	162.7	158.9	128.7	123.0	143.9	162.6	166.9	164.5
Workers in Labor/ management disputes	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0

_1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

_2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_3/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1987
(In thousands)
(Benchmarked: March 1987)

Revised 1988

Industry	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1851.8	1769.0	1775.4	1794.4	1822.1	1844.3	1871.8	1858.3	1874.5	1901.0	1904.4	1901.6	1905.1
Manufacturing	318.4	303.5	303.3	305.5	309.8	313.8	317.3	321.8	327.4	330.8	329.7	329.7	328.2
Durable Goods	224.0	213.9	214.3	215.2	217.4	220.1	223.3	227.2	228.7	231.3	231.2	232.8	232.8
Lumber & Wood Products	40.4	38.0	38.3	38.2	39.0	40.1	41.1	42.2 _1/	42.0	42.1	41.5	41.3	40.7
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.1
Primary Metals	11.3	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.8	12.0
Aluminum	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Fabricated Metals	10.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9
Machinery	29.4	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.4
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	16.2	15.4 _1/	15.5 _1/	15.6 _1/	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.9
Electrical Equipment	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5
Transportation Equipment	106.2	101.9	102.5	103.1	103.3	103.9	105.1	106.2	107.2	108.7	109.6	111.4	111.9
Aerospace	92.9	89.0	89.2	89.6	90.2	91.0	92.1	93.3	94.2	95.4	96.0	97.5	97.8
Other Transp. Equip.	13.3	12.9 _1/	13.3 _1/	13.5 _1/	13.1 _1/	12.9 _1/	13.0	12.9 _1/	13.0 _1/	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.1
Instruments & Related	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.8
Misc. Manufacturing	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Nondurable Goods	94.4	89.6	89.0	90.3	92.4	93.7	94.0	94.6	98.7	99.5	98.5	96.9	95.4
Food & Kindred Products	32.3	29.1	28.4 _1/	29.3	31.3	32.1	32.0	32.1	35.9	36.0	35.5	33.9	32.4
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.8	9.2	8.7	9.5	11.3	12.0	11.5	11.5	14.4	14.9	14.2	12.6	11.3
Apparel & Allied Products	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6
Paper & Allied Products	16.6	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.9
Printing & Publishing	20.1	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.0	11.1
Other Nondurable Goods _2	8.6	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	1533.4	1465.5	1472.1	1488.9	1512.3	1530.5	1554.5	1536.5	1547.1	1570.2	1574.7	1571.9	1576.9
Mining & Quarrying	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Construction	88.9	78.0	78.0	80.7	84.4	87.8	91.3	94.0 _1/	96.9	97.1	97.2	92.2	89.0
Transp., Comm. & Util.	98.5	94.6 _1/	94.8 _1/	94.8	95.9	97.6	99.5	101.1	101.3	102.2	100.6	99.7	100.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	457.6	434.0	432.4	436.9	445.4	453.3	463.5	464.9	469.4	472.1	468.6	472.9	478.1
Wholesale Trade	111.1	104.9	105.8	107.2	108.9	109.8	113.1	111.3	113.7	115.4	115.3	114.1	113.8
Retail Trade	346.5	329.1 _1/	326.6 _1/	329.7 _1/	336.5	343.5	350.4	353.6	355.7	356.7	353.3	358.8	364.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	107.5	104.8	105.3	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	109.0	108.1	107.5	107.7
Services	420.7	398.7	402.7	408.5	415.0	419.0	422.9	424.2	428.9	434.4	432.3	429.1	432.4
Health Services	129.3	125.7	125.6	126.9	127.2	128.0	129.8	130.8	130.5	131.4	131.0	131.5	132.7
Government	357.2	352.7	356.2	359.1	361.5	362.2	366.0	340.0	338.0	352.1	364.7	367.3	366.3
Federal	70.6	68.3	68.1	69.3	70.3	70.6	71.2	71.6	71.8	71.8	71.5	71.3	71.6
State & Local	286.6	284.4	288.1	289.8	291.2	291.6	294.8	268.4	266.2	280.3	293.2	296.0	294.7
Education	151.1	154.6	157.6	158.7	158.9	158.4	156.4	126.0	122.1	140.1 _1/	158.2	161.5	160.4
Workers in Labor/ management disputes	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

_1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

_2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_3/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE
(BENCHMARK: MARCH 1988) 1/ 2/

	ANNUAL AVERAGE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1988 3/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,295,000	2,240,100	2,250,400	2,260,600	2,266,100	2,279,200	2,301,700	2,342,000	2,321,800	2,312,000	2,327,900	2,311,600	2,314,900
Total Employment	2,153,000	2,075,500	2,087,100	2,103,900	2,126,300	2,143,400	2,159,900	2,196,900	2,183,500	2,180,300	2,206,700	2,184,200	2,188,400
Total Unemployment	141,000	164,600	163,300	156,700	139,800	135,800	141,800	145,100	138,300	131,700	121,200	127,400	126,500
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.5
1987 3/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,255,000	2,194,200	2,194,800	2,210,800	2,214,200	2,236,400	2,279,200	2,318,300	2,300,600	2,283,800	2,288,000	2,272,700	2,278,900
Total Employment	2,085,000	1,987,200	1,985,500	2,011,700	2,030,100	2,063,900	2,116,800	2,154,400	2,147,000	2,136,000	2,138,900	2,122,400	2,126,100
Total Unemployment	171,000	207,000	209,300	199,100	184,100	172,500	162,400	163,900	153,600	147,800	149,100	150,300	152,800
Percent of Labor Force	7.6	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	2,199,000	2,109,900	2,130,100	2,162,400	2,183,000	2,197,700	2,218,500	2,303,900	2,259,900	2,213,000	2,217,500	2,191,400	2,188,600
Total Employment	2,018,000	1,923,800	1,930,700	1,966,000	2,000,700	2,027,500	2,044,900	2,110,000	2,084,800	2,057,600	2,053,500	2,011,700	2,004,700
Total Unemployment	180,000	186,100	199,400	196,400	182,300	170,200	173,600	193,900	175,100	155,400	164,000	179,700	183,900
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.4
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	2,091,000	2,039,600	2,042,100	2,049,400	2,069,800	2,086,900	2,100,500	2,143,200	2,134,800	2,105,000	2,118,300	2,109,000	2,093,400
Total Employment	1,921,000	1,839,700	1,848,300	1,866,900	1,900,600	1,916,500	1,926,800	1,970,900	1,974,400	1,955,700	1,969,400	1,952,600	1,930,200
Total Unemployment	170,000	199,900	193,800	182,500	169,200	170,400	173,700	172,300	160,400	149,300	148,900	156,400	163,200
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.8
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	2,051,000	2,022,100	2,036,800	2,041,100	2,033,700	2,041,700	2,070,700	2,109,100	2,084,200	2,048,200	2,055,400	2,032,400	2,036,600
Total Employment	1,857,000	1,786,700	1,807,500	1,824,900	1,831,700	1,849,500	1,879,700	1,916,300	1,909,200	1,880,100	1,886,300	1,857,300	1,854,900
Total Unemployment	194,000	235,400	229,300	216,200	202,000	192,200	191,000	192,800	175,000	168,100	169,100	175,100	181,700
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.6	11.3	10.6	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	2,068,000	2,022,100	2,029,700	2,040,900	2,046,100	2,049,100	2,116,100	2,138,200	2,111,600	2,087,100	2,085,400	2,061,300	2,040,400
Total Employment	1,838,000	1,752,200	1,762,400	1,782,000	1,799,900	1,821,200	1,872,800	1,903,100	1,894,200	1,887,600	1,885,500	1,860,300	1,834,800
Total Unemployment	231,000	269,900	267,300	258,900	246,200	227,900	243,300	235,100	217,400	199,500	199,900	201,000	205,600
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.0	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.1

	ANNUAL AVERAGE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	2,024,000	1,957,800	1,963,000	1,983,000	1,986,100	2,006,500	2,029,300	2,092,900	2,068,100	2,049,100	2,052,200	2,049,800	2,050,100
Total Employment	1,779,000	1,709,400	1,710,800	1,734,000	1,740,200	1,762,800	1,788,000	1,835,600	1,826,100	1,821,500	1,821,800	1,801,600	1,796,000
Total Unemployment	245,000	248,400	252,200	249,000	245,900	243,700	241,300	257,300	242,000	227,600	230,400	248,200	254,100
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.7	11.1	11.2	12.1	12.4
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,996,000	1,972,500	1,974,200	1,968,800	1,980,800	1,984,800	2,021,200	2,073,400	2,045,700	1,997,700	1,988,800	1,967,300	1,976,900
Total Employment	1,806,000	1,789,800	1,783,700	1,782,700	1,795,400	1,806,500	1,836,400	1,879,600	1,856,600	1,824,500	1,803,100	1,759,300	1,754,500
Total Unemployment	190,000	182,700	190,500	186,100	185,400	178,300	184,800	193,800	189,100	173,200	185,700	208,000	222,400
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.6	11.2
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,985,000	1,939,100	1,955,300	1,970,900	1,978,100	1,969,500	2,000,800	2,026,600	2,013,500	1,990,200	1,987,200	1,984,100	1,992,800
Total Employment	1,828,000	1,774,700	1,796,100	1,820,800	1,825,400	1,825,000	1,840,600	1,866,400	1,857,200	1,842,900	1,837,300	1,825,600	1,824,100
Total Unemployment	156,000	164,400	159,200	150,100	152,700	144,500	160,200	160,200	156,300	147,300	149,900	158,500	168,700
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.5
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	1,937,000	1,824,600	1,869,300	1,895,100	1,922,800	1,937,600	1,984,100	2,015,300	1,990,000	1,963,500	1,959,200	1,937,500	1,945,100
Total Employment	1,806,000	1,666,300	1,697,000	1,744,500	1,779,100	1,814,300	1,859,000	1,893,400	1,878,500	1,855,200	1,850,300	1,822,300	1,812,100
Total Unemployment	131,000	158,300	172,300	150,600	143,700	123,300	125,100	121,900	111,500	108,300	108,900	115,200	133,000
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.7	9.2	7.9	7.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.8
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	1,808,000	1,719,000	1,748,000	1,770,900	1,780,500	1,808,100	1,842,500	1,875,800	1,856,100	1,819,800	1,821,900	1,816,800	1,836,500
Total Employment	1,684,000	1,572,900	1,601,200	1,627,700	1,654,300	1,691,200	1,725,200	1,759,200	1,743,700	1,713,900	1,717,700	1,701,800	1,699,300
Total Unemployment	124,000	146,100	146,800	143,200	126,200	116,900	117,300	116,600	112,400	105,900	104,200	115,000	137,200
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.3	7.5

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Monthly data for all years were revised using new Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology introduced in January 1989.

3/ Data for 1987 and 1988 were revised in March 1989 incorporating updated information on industry employment.

Note: Detail may not add nor divide due to rounding.